NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

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THE PANILY HEBALD on Wednesday, at four cents per OLUMPARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important
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Germine poid for. 22 Our FORMER COMMERCENTERS
ARTHULARLY REQUESTED TO BRAL ALL LETTERS AND PAGE-

CANTING EAST ENGINEER TO BELL ALL LETTERS AND FARE-HO HOTTCE takes of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

ADVECTION HOTTCE removed every day; advertisements in-sorted in the Werker Huralin, Parkly Heralds, and in the Conference and Burgons Edition.

ON PRESENTING associated with noniness, changess and do-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-Born to Good Luce

BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERY.—THREE RED MEN-PAIVA

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street-WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway.-Part Man or run

LAURA KERNE'S THEATRE, 654 Broadway.

NEW BOWERT THEATER, BOWERY.—THE MAN IN THE

THRATEE FRANCAIS, 586 Broadway-Don Juan

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.—After 2000—Dunis Cirl of the line—Spectre Baidegroom. Vening—Cut of the Depths. WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 505 Broadway.—Ermopian Songs Dances, &c.—Danon and Pythias.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway. BUMLINGUMS, SONGS, DANCES, &Q.—Hor or Fassion.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—PROF. MITCHELL'S LEGIURE ON SPACE TRADUCTION OF THE SUE AND SOLAR SYSTEM PERCOUGH

MOZART HALL, 663 Broadway.—Thiodon's Theatre of

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, October 20, 1859.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald-California Edition. The mail steamship North Star, Capt. Jones, will leave this port this afternoon, at three o'clock, for Aspinwall. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock this afternoon.

containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents agents will please send in their orders as early as pos

By the arrival of the Europa at Halifax yester-day we have European news to the morning of the 8th inst., three days later than the accounts re-ceived by the Great Britain, and also late advices from India and South America.

om india and south America.

Nothing of importance had transpired respecting the peace negotiations, but it was expected that a the peace negotiations, but it was expected that a treaty would be signed at Zurich on the 10th or 12th inst. The accounts as to the belligerent aspect of affairs in Italy and France, received by the two or amers, appear to have been greatly

exaggerated.

The official correspondence of Col. Bruce, the British Minister to China, relative to the action at the river Peiho, had been published. He approves of the course pursued by our Minister, Mr. Ward. Several disasters to American vessels are reported. The particulars are given in our summary

of the news.

The London money market and the Liverpool American produce markets had undergone no change of importance.

The disturbances at Harper's Ferry are at an end. Quiet is restored to that romantic village, and soon things will resume their usual appearance there. The five prisoners who fell into the handof the troops were despatched yesterday, under a strong escort, to Charlestown, Ya., where they are to be indicted for murder and tried. The Circuit Court opens there to-morrow. Brown, who is not dangerously wounded, is among them. They are to be prosecuted by the State, and, in case of their over to the United States authorities to be tried for treason. The house of Ossawattomie Brown was searched, and an immense quantity of arms and ammunition discovered, together with the constitution and ordinances of the conspi-rators, and letters and documents which Gerrit Smith, Joshus R. Giddings, Fred. Douglass, and other notorious abolitionists and black republicans to have been mixed up in the affair. Brown also made a full statement to Gov. Wise. The connection of Gerrit Smith with the outbreak is curiously foreshadowed in his recent letter to the managers of the Jerry Rescue cele bration, in which he speaks confidently of the im minence of servile insurrectionary movements in the South. This letter is printed elsewhere, as i serves, along with the Rochester programme of Wm. H. Seward, to lead to a full appreciation of the

objects of Brown and his crazy followers.

The quadrilateral journal of this city, which i always pretending to give news in advance of all hbors, has recently shot terribly shead in regard to the late Senator Broderick's property. It deceased had left a property varying from \$100,000 to \$200,000 in value, and that by his will he gave \$15,000 to the Protestant and Catholic Orphan ns of San Francisco, with certain other mr ficent bequests to his friends. Now that the Cali-fornia journals have reached us, we find that there is not the slightest truth in the statement. The property of Mr. Broderick does not, in fact, reach), as has been shown in the Probate Court acisco. Besides, so far from having of San Francisco. Besides, so far from having made the bequests invented by the quadrilateral journal, it has been further shown that Mr. Broderick died without making a will at all, so that the charitable institutions whose hopes and anticipations of substantial aid have been raised and flattered by the unfounded statement will have the melancholy opportunity of discovering how they have been deceived by the latest quadrilateral

The Republican County Convention met last night sinated Isaac O. Dayton, of the Sixteenth ward, for Judge of the Supreme Court; John Slos son and Erastus C. Benedict, for Judges of the Superior Court; Charles C. Nott, for Judge of Common Pleas Court; A. J. Dieffenhoeffer, for Judge of the Marine Court, and James Davis for Supervisor

The Convention then adjourned.

The Emigration Commissioners met yesterday.

The Committee on Castle Garden submitted a long report adverse to granting privileges in the Gar-den for selling tickets to McDonnell & Bischoff, who den for selling tickets to McDonnell & Bischoff, who are agents for booking passengers on this side in connection with others in Europe. Commissioner Jellinghaus expressed a desire to have the report Jellinghaus expressed a desire to have the report laid over for a week to afford him an opportunity of presenting a minority report on the subject of booking, and the frauds practised upon emigrants by that system, as there was much of the report with which he did not agree. After considerable warm discussion, in which Mr. Jellinghaus plainly intimated that the Board countenanced the frauds on emigrants, his motion was finally agreed to.

Mr. Crabtree reported the complaint of a family who were defrauded of eight dollars by an agent of the McDoanell firm in Europe, and the subject was referred to Mr. Jellinghaus. The number of emi-grants arrived during the week was 1,868, making the number for the present year 64,197. The balance of the commutation fund is now \$27,456 29.

Innce of the commutation fund is now \$27,456 29.

The only jury trial that took place in the General Sessions yesterday was a charge of felonious assault and lattery preferred against Hugh Donohue, he having struck his wife with a hatchet. He was convected of an assault with intent to do bodily harm, and the Recorder sent him to the State prison for five years. Louis Grafenstein, guilty of petit lar-ceny, was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months. Wm. H. Saully pleaded guilty to a similar offence, and was sent to the penitentiary for the same period. Peter and Bridget Burns were convicted of an assault on Henry Hart, and remanded for sentence. Owen Quin, one of the witnesses for the de fence, was committed for perjury, he having par-tially admitted that he told falsehoods.

The Board of Education had the Bible questio before them in a new phase last evening. A resolution was offered by Mr. Glover to pay the teachers whose salaries have been withheld. It was objected to. A resolution to suspend the rules was then offered; but another to lay on the table took precedence of it, and the subject was tempo-rarily put to rest, the motion to lay it on the table being carried by a vote of 22 against 13. Several legacies have been recently bequeathed to the Board of Education, which we publish with our report elsewhere.

The receipts of beef cattle having fallen off about 1,000 head during the past week, a more active demand prevailed, and holders were enabled to obtain an advance of half a cent a pound, prices ranging from 6 c. to 10c. a 10 c. Cows and calves are in request at previous rates. Veal calves were active at full prices. Sheep and lambs have been very plenty, but have sold about as fast as they ar-Swine were unchanged. There were on sale 3,053 cattle, 195 cows, 586 veals, 15,615 sheep and lambs and 5,140 swine. The cotton market was firmer yesterday, and some bro-

kers called middling uplands an &c. higher. We how ever repeat quotations in another column. The sales en praced 600 a 700 bales. There was a rumor in the street to the effect that a house in the trade had received a tele grapic despatch from Memphis, Tennessee, announcing the occurrence of frost in that vicinity. Another despatch received from Savannah, made no allusion to frost. The latter town, however, is farther south and of less altitude than Memphis. The probability is, that the present cold 'snap' may have resulted in the advent of frost more or less severe in some sections of the cotton country, and especially on high lands. Flour was quite active and firmer for common shipping brands. The sales footed up about 26,000 bbls., part for export. Wheat was more active, and free sales were made at rates given in another place Corn was steady, with moderate sales, including mixed at \$1 and Jersey yellow at \$8%. Pork was firm, with sales of mess at \$15.86 a \$15.37%, and of prime at \$10 75. Beef and lard were steady. The sales of sugars to the trade and by auction embraced about 600 hhds. and 100 boxes, at prices given in another place. Ric coffee was firmly held, while sales were limited to 700 bags Maracalbo and 150 do. Java, at rates given elsewhere The shipments of flour to England comprised about 8,000 bbls, as follows:—4,000 to London at 2s. 3d., 3,000 to Liverpool at 2s. and 1,500 to Glasgow at 2s. 6d.

The Outbreak at Harper's Ferry-Com-plicity of Leading Abolitionists and Black Republicans.

Our Washington and Baltimore despatches published in our columns to-day give a full, interesting and highly significant account of the closing scenes of the insurrection set on foot at Harper's Ferry. The affair, which was commenced on Sunday night last, was suppressed so soon as the regular troops could reach the scene of action. The five prisoners who fell into the hands of the troops, including Ossawattomie Brown, whose wounds are said not to be dangerous, were sent yesterday under a strong escort to Charlestown, Va., where they are to be tried for murder. The Circuit Court opens to-day. Indictments will be found, and the trials will take place immediately. In Brown's house was found quite a magazine of arms and ammunition, besides the constitution and ordinances of the conspirators, and other papers, implicating Gerrit Smith, Joshua R. Giddings, Fred. Douglass, and other abolitionists and black republicans.

The President, and the officers and troop acting under his orders, have acted in the matter with a degree of promptitude which deserves the thanks of the country. That the end of the conspirators will be the end of a rope an ignominious death without even the empty honors of martyrdom, no one can doubt for an instant.

The attempt of Brown and his men was remarkable in more ways than one. In the first place, he was a notorious Kansas-shrieker-one whose hands had more than once been dipped in human blood. He finally left Kansas and

came to the East, where Mr. Seward's Emigration Aid Society friends supplied funds wherewith to stir up a servile insurrection in Virginia, which it was expected would extend throughout the border slave States. The Sharp's rifles bought for Kansas by the Seward men were to be placed in the hands of the slaves, who were expected to rob and shoot down their masters, thus beginning the "irrepressible conflict" to which Mr. Seward alluded in his brutal and bloody Rochester manifesto.

But although Brown and his eighteen com rades managed to seize the government armory, where no less than two hundred men are constantly employed, and to hold possession of a town of some three or four thousand inhabitants from Sunday night till Monday evening, the affair was a miserable failure. The slaves, without exception, refused to join in it. Brown had but four or five blacks under his command, and they were freemen. This fact shows very plainly that the negroes themselves are not ready to accept what Mr. Gerrit Smith calls their last resort. As to the whites of the Seward school, there can be but little doubt that had Brown been able to hold out a few days longer, his standard would have received numerous accessions from the North and West. The "irrepressible conflict" would then have been commenced, and before it could have ended much bloodshed would have ensued. Such was undoubtedly the Seward programme.

Thus the affair at Harper's Ferry is one of the straws that show which way the political wind blows. Its lesson should not be misunderstood. Let the Southern opposition members of Congress, when they come to the organization of the House, not forget the Harper's Ferry outbreak and the lesson it teaches them. That Mr. Seward is the arch-agitator who is responsible for this insurrection no one who has read his Rochester manifesto can deny. That his elevation to the Presidency would stimulate servile insurrections all over the Southern country, is likewise beyond peradventure. Mr. Seward once in the White House, his doctrines, howsoever fanatical, or brutal, or bloody, or cruel they may be, have a degree of importance and weight which they can obtain in no other way; and while we

of the States or the security of all our people in the enjoyment of their homes and the peace ful possession of their properties, of whatever kind they may be, yet it must be admitted that the election of Seward would act as a powerful incentive to men of the Brown stamp. The leading Seward organ in this city is quite lachrymose over Brown, and the abolitionists all mourn for him as for a chief in Israel fallen in the front of the battle.

The Meeting at New Rochelle-Fernando Wood on the "Irrepressible Conflict." The report in another column of the meeting

at New Rochelle, ratifying the democratic nominations for State and county officers, shows how deeply the popular heart of the country is stirred against the brutal and bloody doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict" between the Northern and Southern States of the Union.

It is evident that both the speakers and the hearers appreciated the great point of the political conflict now going on. Mr. Wood in his address touched the commercial and internaional bearings of the subject with the skill of statesman, and the manner in which his remarks were received shows that the question comes home to the bosom of the people. In the commercial aspect, no greater question was ever presented to popular consideration. The markets that the South opens to the products of Northern industry are as necessary to its pros-perity as are the skilled hands which ply the nachines, and the machines which increase the value of the labor. Close the Southern markets, and millions of dollars which are now in active employment as manufacturing and commercial capital, and hundreds of thousands of men that are now busy supplying their demands, would be thrown back upon the community to compete for the supply of the Northern markets, which again draw a portion of their life from Southern labor. And the markets of the South will be closed if we destroy the bond of labor there. and break up the social organization. No community can go through such commotion and live. Its constituents must be returned to their original elements, and a new assimilation and arrangement take place if the present institution of domestic slavery is destroyed. In word, society must be returned to barbarism pefore the new order of things could flourish.

This is the point of international relation so bly handled by Mr. Wood. The statesmen of England see in the steady prosperity of this Union the coming destruction of the theories of class government and aristocratic privileges which they have so long supported. They see clearly that the surest blow against that prosperity will be the one struck at one of its rastest elements; and therefore are they so willing to clasp hands with Seward, and to encourage him and his followers to strike that blow. They have tales counsel with the Cataline of America, because they knew full well the political results of the councils he urges upon his country. They have had a practical experience of them in the effect they produced upon the British West Indies. These have been reduced to a political and industrial nonentity by the very measures which Seward would have the Congress of the United States apply to the States south of Mason's and Dix-

Had the West Indian colonies borne the same proportionate relation to the British empire that the Southern States bear to the Union. the effects which negro emancipation would have produced upon the home industry of England would have caused a bloody revolution there. Its meagre proportions reduced and delayed the reaction, but it has not been less conclusive. The common sense of that country rejects the teachings of the self-styled humanitarians and Eveter Hall has sunk to the level of contempt. Manchester and Birmingham have lost the West Indian markets for their fabrics, and London and Liverpool see no more the fleets from there which once gladdened the hearts of their merchants. A few fanatics still cling to the exploded remnants of their theories, but their only followers are the senseless dowagers and the thoughtless children of th Sunday schools. The destruction of our Southern markets for the products of industry would produce a similar revulsion here, but wider and more fatal in its effects. We must prevent the result, rather than permit and lament it.

THE WATER TROUBLES IN BROOKLYN .- Our neighbors across the river have no sooner realized their pet project which was to do such wonders for their city than it has involved them in difficulties. They have got into hot water when they expected to have luxuriated in cold. The cause of their troubles is half of their own making and half the work of politicians. They were in such a hurry to compete with New York in the matter of a water supply that they did not take time to properly digest their engineering plans. Under the authority of the charter the original contracts entered into provided merely for an open canal between the reservoirs. After the works had made some progress this was deemed objectionable by the Board of Water Commissioners, and it was decided that a closed conduit would be preferable. It should in fairness be stated that n this opinion the Board was supported by many influential citizens, corroborated by the experience of other water works. In those of Philadelphia and Boston great complaints were in the beginning made of the exposed structure of the water ducts, and of the facilities which they afforded for the introduction of foreign substances. either by mischievously disposed persons or by accident. This last summer we ourselves had a sample of the annoyance that may be occasioned even by so apparently harmless element as sub-aqueous vegetation. Under all the circumstances, therefore, it would probably have been the wisest thing for the Common Council to have decided in the beginning on the more expensive of the two plans submitted to them. They however did not consider themselves warranted in authorizing the increase which it would occasion in the original estimates, and if they erred, they certainly erred on the side on which corporators are not usually to be found.

Under the assumed authority of the act which was pushed through the Legislature in April last by a political effort, the new Board of Water Commissioners constituted by it entered into a contract for a closed conduit, in place of the open canal, without reference to the Common Council. They also fixed the amount of the water rates, and proceeded to levy them, although it is claimed that the Common Council have, under the act of 1857, the sole power to fix and control them. Under hese circumstances the City Comptroller re-

fused to pay the drafts of the Commissioners for the construction of the works, and this has led to a threat by the contractors that they will stop the engine by which the water is pumped into the reservoir, and thus leave the city without its supply, unless the money be forthcoming. There is, consequently, great excitement amongst those who have paid the water tax, and the matter has been carried into the courts. There is no doubt that a decision will be given similar to that rendered in the case of the Croton dam, in which it was held that the Water Commissioners were only the agents of the Corporation, and had no power to construct such works without their

The above facts furnish another illustration of the readiness with which means are found, through the aid of the politicians, to get round the provisions of the most stringent charters, and to defeat the precautions taken to prevent unauthorized expenditures of the public money. The Water Commissioners of Brooklyn have in all their proceedings evinced a disposition to throw off the control of the city authorities, and it is for the interest of the public that they should be taught that an act of the Legislature obtained by unfair influences will not be allowed to override constitutional safeguards.

Our November Election and the Next Pre-

The State of New York is the only remaining hope against a Northern sectional struggle for the Presidency. Within the last twelve months. including New York, it may be said that every Northern State this side the Rocky Mountains has gone by the board. All these late Northern elections, from Maine to Minnesota, indicate a general sectional crusade in 1860 against the "peculiar institution" of the South, or, as designated by our republican organs, the "slave oligarchy" and the "slave power." This crusade by the republican party, as a sectional anti-slavery organization, can only be prevented, we apprehend, by a popular reaction against W. H. Seward and his revolutionary Presidential programme in our November State election.

The prospects for this popular reaction, it must be admitted, are anything but encouraging or satisfactory. The moral effect of all the late elections goes against any such reaction in a State where the republican party is considered firmly seated in power, and as possessing the resources for a popular majority equal to all demands. On the other side, the treacheries, trickeries, corruptions and debaucheries of the Albany Regency and Tammany Hall have so demoralized and disorganized the democratic party that it has entered into the work of this campaign without confidence or courage, but full of the symptoms and fears of a crushing defeat. And yet the New York democracy are now called upon to suspend for a few weeks their local quarrels and personal feuds. in order to rescue the State and the Presiden tial election from the control of a sectional disunion agitator and his followers; and this good work may possibly be done.

In the first place, although the party was in a disordered, dispirited and wrangling condition last year, the democratic candidate for Governor received some thirty-five thousand votes more than were cast for Mr. Buchanan in the State in 1856. These votes were, doubtless, to a very great extent, drawn from the dissolving American party. But there were still in the same election some sixty thousand votes cast for the American State ticket. These sixty thousand votes of a party now disbanded may be wielded to turn the election one way or the other, or half-and-half, as arranged by the silly triumvirate of Ullmann, Scroggs and Brooks, in their late Convention at Utica. We have reason to believe that very few of these sixty thousand Know Nothings have any faith in Seward, and that a large majority of them can never be brought to support him for the Presidency upon any terms. Why, then, if they would dispose of him, and place him on the shelf among the political fossil remains of an age gone by-why not at once turn the vote of New York into a rebuke, instead of an endorsement of his Presidential pretensions?

In the next place, this recent abolition affair in Virginia should act as a warning to all conservative, law-abiding and Union-loving men of the North in reference to the disunion tendencies and dangers of the slavery agitation. We dare say, now, that the Southern States in the Charleston Convention will repudiate everything in the way of a candidate or platforn which does not clearly afford some positive securities of protection to Southern slavery. It s very probable that the democracy at Charleston will thus be constrained to accept candidate and platform so decidedly proslavery as to encourage the republicans of the North to confine the Presidential contest to the "slave oligarchy" and the "aggressions and demands of the slave power."

The result of a contest of this character would unquestionably be the defeat of the South, and the election of an anti-slavery President from the North; and this result would doubtless be the signal for secession and revolutionary movements in the South, which would soon ripen into a civil war. But this sectional battle for the next Presidency may be prevented by the conservative people of New York in our November election, and by the simple act of casting their suffrages so that they shall secure a judgment from the Empire State against W. H. Seward and his abominable disunion and insurrectionary principles. Otherwise we may as well prepare now as next year for the most embittered, perilous, mischievous and disastrous sectional agitation of slavery, morally, politically and financially, North and South, in all the history of this vexed question. Let Seward be rebuked, and the South may be convinced that she is still secure under the shelter ing wings of the constitution. And we call upon our Union-loving men of all parties to remember this in our November election.

THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS-INDIFFERENCE or the Peorle.—We publish in another column an account of the registration of voters under the new Registry law, which took place on Tuesday. The people seem to have taken little or no interest in the matter. The number of voters who presented themselves to the registrars was comparatively small, and there appeared to be no small amount of confusion and mystification as to the exact duties of the registrars. Perhaps the indifference manifested was due to the fact that a general impression prevailed that all those whose names appear on the poll list of the last general election are not required to make personal application for registry; and such seems to be the meaning of the new law. All voters, however, who have

changed their residences since the last electionof which doubtless there are a large number— we presume should have applied for registration, and in case of their fallu may be some trouble and delay in voting on election day. In any event, we think it quite likely that considerable confusion will re from this bungling piece of legislat voters present themselves at the polis at the November election.

"Mad Brown's Insurrection."-This is the

term by which the late bloody affair at Harper's Ferry is designated by the republican organs, now that it has been proved a sad failure; but it cannot be forgotten that this man Brown was a representative in Kansas of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society during all the trouble there, and that all the outrages in which he and others then participated were sustained and applauded by the republican papers at the time. Brown was the recipient and keeper of the arms and munitions of war contributed by the abolition Aid Society to lunge Kansas into bloodshed and anarchy, as s proved by the fact that he used these same arms in his late desperate attempt in Virginia. It is pretended that the insurrection at Harper's Ferry was an isolated affair, or cocted by Brown himself, without the knowledge of the republican abolition leaders, and that it had no fications anywhere else. It is true that a few of the conservative portion of the republican party thought that the Kansas disturbers were going too far, and that the same class look with abhorrence upon this late san guinary attempt at Harper's Ferry; but we think it is quite probable that the various Garrisonian and Seward cliques were well aware that it was pre-arranged; in fact, that such an opening of the "irrepressible conflict" was desired, though their organs now talk of it as "Brown's crazy insurrection," and "Mad Brown's insurrection," and describe its eader as Old Ossawattomie Brown, and call him a misguided fanatic, and so forth; but at the same time they go as far to justify his act as they dare; and when his trial comes on, then we shall probably see by whose authority "Mad Brown" acted.

That the insurrection was the work of mad

mpulse rather than of a preconceived plan, is disproved by the admission of Brown himself : that it was designed as far back as June, 1856, and by the other fact, that in August last the Secretary of War was informed of the whole plan, exactly as it has been carried out, in a letter which appeared in the HERALD of yes-

terday. We have no doubt that it was Brown's deliberate intention to use the arms which he had brought from Kansas for this treasonable purpose; that he calculated upon seizing the United States arsenal, and thus supply the slaves of Virginia and Maryland with weapons and ammunition, in the hope that they would flock to his standard in thousands, by which he would be enabled either to run them off into the free States, or to incite a general servile insurrection, and possibly hold Maryland and Virginia until he proclaimed a provisional government, or some nonsense of that sort. There is no doubt that the scheme was a very "mad" one, and could not have succeeded in any event; but there is just as little doubt, we think, that Old Ossawattomie neither conceived nor attempted it without aid and counsel from

other quarters.
In short, had Brown succeeded in his atrocious purpose, instead of failing miserably, as he fortunately did, his friends and abettors, instead of stigmatizing him as a madman, would have enshrined his name as a hero; he would, possibly, have found a place in their estimation equal to that of Washington. The truth is that it is not the act of Brown and his followers which the republican papers now condemn, but the mistake which he made in selecting the wrong time for the attempt. Even as it is, they make a very poor attempt to disguise the fact that it is not the spirit which animated this misguided traitor they find fault with so much as the inopportune moment at which the attempt was

OUR LEGISLATORS AND THE INFLUENCES BROUGHT TO BEAR ON THEM.—National and State and municipal legislators in this country have. unfortunately, got into bad odor with the community. A Congressman, particularly from the Northern and Western States, is usually a personage whose integrity does not rank very high in the public estimation; and as for an Alderman, the title is about as reproachful a one as that of rowdy. In fact, of late years, the terms have been growing to be synonymous. But of all the legislative bodies in the land, federal, State or municipal, none stand in worse repute than the Legislature of this State. And deservedly so. For the last three or four years they have not only been trampling on the rights of the people, have not only been bartering away the municipal privileges of this city, have not only been foisting on us hordes of decaved politicians as Police Commissioners, Harbor Commissioners, and other officials, but they have been plotting to give over the State bound hand and foot, to the Juggernaut car of William H. Seward and the other apostles of

abolitionism.
Of course it is unnecessary to say that our State Legislature has been corrupt and disnonest. It has been, if possible, a little worse n those respects than our own Common Council. The lobby members flourished as they used to flourish at Washington in those good times when Simonton was the vote broker of the republican members, and the immaculate Matteson their file-leader. Under the auspicer of such a schemer as Seward it could not have been otherwise. The lobby force was recognized as a great power in the State, and be came familiarly known as the Third House.

But our progress is still downward. It goes on from bad to worse. The reputation of State egislators has become so bad that decent men would almost as soon become candidates for a bunk in Sing Sing as for a seat in the Capitol at Albany. And the Third House has extended its operations so greatly, and has grewn so omnipotent, that now, instead of depending upor their influence over the members themselves, they go to the fountain head, and dictate to the primary assemblies and nominating conventions as to who shall be the nominees of their respective parties. In this way they obviate the possibility of any difficulty in carrying their plans at Albany, and take care that the right sort of men for their purposes are sent there. The plan has the advantage of cheap ness. A few hundred dollars can generally make the thing all right with a primary meet ing; and then, the baser the material provided, the less will be its cash value.

These legislators of ours have the control of

some fifteen or twenty millions of dollars argovernment. They have, besides, the power of directing what is to be done with our canal system; and that involves some forty or fifty millions of dollars. Then, they have assumed the right of granting railroad charters for the streets of this city. There were some ten or twalve applications for such charters before the last Legislature. There are hundreds of thousands of dollars to be made in this way by our rum house politicians who manage to be sent to the Senate or Assembly. And, finally, the next Senate will have the choice of a Senator in Congress in place of William H. Seward. If this demagogue be defeated in his aspirations for the Presidency, as all good citizens hope he will be, then they will want to re-elect him to the Senate; and in the other event they will want to fill his place with one of the same stamp.

It is for these reasons that we should try to be

properly represented at Albany; but the belief that we cannot be has grown to be a fixed idea in the minds of the people. We fear there is too much cause for that belief.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA. News from Europe, Asia and South

America. Progress of the Peace Megatiations

at Zurich. STATE OF AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

What the British Plenipotentiary in China Sava of Minister Ward and Com. Tatnall.

SHIPWRECK OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady, 800., &c...

SACKVILLE, N. B., Oct. 19, 1869. The steamship Europa, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool, at 9 A. M. of the 8th inst., arrived at Halifax at two o'cleck this morning, and sailed thence at 9:30 A. M. for Bost where she will be due to-morrow afternoon. The ho

express, with her news, arrived here this evening.

The following disasters to American ships are re ported:—
The ship American Congress ran aground near the Ower's Light, in the English Channel, on the 6th inst. Assistance was sent from Portsmouth and it was supposed she was got off and towed to Spithead. The amount of

damage done is not known.

The Cairo, from New York for Rollerdam, ran as on South Pampus on the 4th, but no partic

The Lancaster, from San Francisco for Australia, oundered at Malaki on July 10. The crew were sa The United States frigate Constellation and s sumpter were at St. Vincent's Sept. 23.

The steamship Kangaroo, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 6th, and at Liverpool the evening of the following day.

hip Ocean Queen arrived at Southan on of the 7th

The steamship Persia arrived at Liverpool early on the orning of the 8th

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Nothing further has been received regarding the preceedings at Zurich, beyond the general assertion that pregress continued to be made towards signing the treaty of
peace. It is said that the treaty will be complicated, and
will leave Austria a door open to quarrel with Prodmont.

The Paris Constitutionnel contains an article by its chief
editor, stating that the preliminaries at Villafrance had
rescued Italy from every-foreign intervention, no matter
under what name or from what Power it might comes.

France confines herself to giving Italians proper advice.

I followed by them, that advice would have insured the

followed by them, that advice would have insured the resperity of Central Italy; but having in vain offered

The latest reports say that the treaty between France and Austria will probably be signed at Zurich on the 10th or 12th inst. Austria consented to sign on all qui belonging to Lombardy.

The official correspondence between the British govern-ment and its officials in China relative to the mea-sures taken for the ratification of the treaty t Pek The Hon. Colonel Bruce, British Ambassador, states positively that if Admiral Hope had expressed any doubt as to the result of attempting to force the passage of the Pelho, they would not have been shared by the squadron; and if it be decided that the means at command were insufficient to justify so bold a line of policy Col. Bruce accepts the re

justify so tooks a me of the sponsibility of Admiral Hope's act.

Lord John Russell's reply virtually approves of the course taken, and says that preparations are being made in conjunction with the French government to enable the forces to support the Plenipotentiaries in their instruc-

fions.

Col. Bruce, in one of his letters, shows the position ocpressed the opinion that the Chinese will not make difficul-ties about exchanging ratifications with him, as the condi-tions under which the American Minister is alone entitled to visit Pekin contain nothing offensive to Chinese pride

to visit Pekin contain nothing offensive to Chinese pride.

Col. Bruce expresses much gratification at the friendly feeling and assistance experienced from Mr. Ward and Flag Officer Tatnall, and concludes as follows:—

"Mr. Ward's position is one of considerable difficulty, nor do I see, after our unsuccessful attempt at Peiho, that any course was open save the one which he has adopted. He has acted cordially and frankly in the spirit of his declarations at Hong Kong, and it is a matter of satisfaction to me that his concert in our proceedings is a strong argument in favor of the conduct pursued by M. Bourbolon and mysek."

No further change in the Great Eastern programme is nnounced. She will probably leave Portland on the

day the Europa sails, and arrive at Holyhead on the 11th Her departure for America depends entirely upon circum stances. Numerous steamers and excursion trains a advertised to leave Liverpool, &c., to visit the big ship. The cotton brokers of Liverpool, and the manufacture The cotton brokers of Liverpool, and the manufacturers of Manchester, are again raising a loud cry against the practice of mixing sand, dust, &c., with American cottom. The Brokers' Association of Liverpool presented a memorial to the American Chamber of Commerce on the subject, requesting the Chamber to use its influence to stop the practice. The memorial says that in last year's imports the sand and dust would in all probability form a portion equivalent to the weight of a hundred thousand bales, and that the admixture caused a despeciation in the value of cotton greater.

depreciation in the value of cotton greater than was pro-portional to the sand and dust. The American chamber portional to the sand and dust. The American chamber-recognized the importance of the movement, and the me-morial is to be printed for circulation in the United States. The London Times says that fabricators of false coin are ery active either in Mexico or the United States, more

than the ordinary proportion of dollars recently received via New York having been found bad.

It is rumored that government is disposed to reconsider the recent decision postponing the establishment of the new mall service to Anstralia via Panama.

The London Dady News, of the evening of the 7th inst., says:—The demand for money to-day increased. There were no gold operations at the bank.

FRANCE

The Paris Pairie says a special corps of fifteen hundred men are soon to be formed and sent to Egypt, thence to be conveyed by steamers to Chins.

The Prussian Ambassador at Paris was at Biarritz, as

demonstration in course of execution by French Bi on account of affairs in Italy, hinted at the possit vasion of Ireland by General McMahon.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent says it i